

In Women's Interests

There's Variety in Footgear.

The variety of new styles for spring and summer covers a broader range than ever before, and the introduction of new leathers and new colors has made possible new combinations and artistic effects never before attempted in footgear.

The choicest goatskins of Morocco have been tanned in beautiful shades of the fashionable colors and made up in very attractive afternoon shoes for women.

Pumps of patent leather and dull kid, with stiff leather bows to match, will be used for dress occasions.

Tan Russia calfskin and Russia goatskin and white shoes of duck and buckskin will develop popular favor for outdoor affairs in the summer.

Gun kid and gun metal calf in light weights are the newest features of men's and women's shoes, and both appear to be rapidly gaining in popularity. These leathers have a dull, rich luster, and are easily kept in condition. They are shown in Oxfords and evening pumps.

Pumps are again becoming generally popular as a gentleman's evening dress shoe, shown in patent and dull leathers.

Lingerie Shirts.

Every single penny that can be saved out of the dress allowance, whether it be of the smallest or largest description, should be devoted now to the purchase of lingerie shirts. Nothing is going to be more fashionable in the immediate future than white embroidered blouses, very simply made so that the embellishment that is given them is not overshadowed at all by the extravagance of the manner in which they are constructed. Shirts one mass of broderie Anglaise are modish, and shirts covered with medallions of raised embroidery with eyelet-holes here and there are equally fashionable. They look delightful with a tailor-made coat and skirt costume, and as they wash like a rag they are not really extravagantly costly purchases. Many of these lovely shirts are made in Ireland, where so much white wear is embroidered.

Lingerie hats are going to follow in the wake of shirts of this description when summer comes, and as there is nothing more charming above a girlish face, their possibilities should be stored up in cherished remembrance.

Collars for the Season.

Some of the summer shirt waists are fashioned with turn down collars, made on to the garment. Some go a little further than this and beside providing a collar on the garment, fit it with a band inside the collar so that a standing collar may be worn with it. Shirt waists with self collars which lie next to the neck, can never be very popular, because the collar soils so easily, and every time the collar got soiled or mussed the waist must journey to the tub. Many girls and women prefer the stiff linen collars with shirt waists even in the warmest weather. It is not to be denied that they look neater than any other style of neckwear, but there is a severity about them which is not always becoming to young faces, and they are certainly uncomfortable when the thermometer is ranging toward the nineties. And there are so many styles of pretty neckwear that one can scarcely fail to find something both suitable and pretty, outside of the regulation "stand up."

Lace to Me Much Used.

Although the lovely embroideries have taken somewhat from the popularity of lace, it will continue to be used extensively. Lace will be used for surplice bodices, which have been so popular during the winter. Some of these surplises are closed nearly all the way up, and require only a stock and the least little point of a guimp. In these cases eyelet embroidery or Hardanger embroidery is used.

A Challis Gown.

Any of the new challis and silks which are shown in such fascinating shades are appropriate for this gown. Broad tucks make the waist individ-



ual, and the triple flounce skirt is one of unusual attractiveness. The gown may be made of a more serviceable nature by finishing the neck high and sleeves long.

Favored by Dressmakers.

The silk warp henriettes are being taken up enthusiastically by the tailors for those dressy affairs that the Parisienne terms la made demi-tailleur, as are the draps d'ete likewise. The taffetas, too, are in tailor made

styles as well as in the more frilly and bouncy output of the dressmaker, while the sciennes and crepes are about equally used by each.

There are some charming examples in the shepherd's checks, of which the framboise tones are among the most modist. In taffetas long coats with plaited skirts are the rule for these, and the collar and cuff is deep toned velvet make for a smart finish. Just about as often as not an embroidered set is worn over the velvet, the linen being coarse or sheer, just as one may fancy.

Frock of Embroidery.

The popularity of English eyelet or Broderie Anglaise has benefited the little miss as well as her mother and here is a beautiful little gown in which the exquisite work is used. Bands of insertion adorn the skirt,



yoke and bertha and make a neat finish to the belt. The neck may be cut low and the sleeves made short in a puff. India mull or wash chiffon will develop this into a very dressy frock.

Linen a Strong Favorite.

Linen is leading everything—the sheer handkerchief linens for blouses and dresses, and the heavier for suits and for the stunning three-quarter coats. Some of the most stunning new embroideries are combinations of English eyelet and blind embroidery—the eyelets making a sort of frame in which designs carried out in blind work are set. Linen walking skirts, embroidered simply or elaborately, are making hosts of friends. That linen with the big eyelets makes up some of the prettiest skirts, although dots are a close second in popularity. Lots of girls are buying plain linen sheeting and embroidering shirt waist and skirt to match. But they're wise enough to use a simpler pattern in the skirt than on the waist, so that it can be worn with other blouses.

Short Jackets in Favor.

The every-day linen gowns, which, by the way, in colors, will be among the smart summer frocks for late afternoon, are made with short jackets in preference to the long coats. They are rounded in front, not meeting by three inches, are cut up slightly at the back, have elbow sleeves, either finished with a ruffle or a slight flare. There is a turn-over collar shaped to fit the shoulder, or rather the neckband for these little jackets have long shoulder seams. It is made of linen to match or to contrast, scalloped and embroidered or finished with still another shade of the material as a binding.

Ruffles.

For dressy gowns, six circular ruffles are used, slashed and rounded at the center of back and front. Some of these are narrow, others wide enough to mount to the hips. This latter skirt in any thing heavier than muslin is exceptionally pretty on a slender, slight figure. It is made in cashmere, the new crepe de chine, messaline, eolienne and heavy linen.

Plain Sunshades.

Very lovely and distinctive among the clouds of trimmed and ruffled sunshades are some of a plainness amounting almost to severity. These are of sheer white linen or mercerized cotton, with a narrow spray of flowers in raised Chinese embroidery encircling the parasol near the outer edge. The embroidery is in all-white, mercerized thread being used for it.

This Is Heraldic, Quite.

The Victorian corselet is the name given the largest offering in beltdom. It is made of taffeta in white or a pale tint, and is very wide. In front the deep point is stiffened and there is a shaped buckle. The front is seven or eight inches wide, and is rounded at the top, where it is bordered with a ruffling and decorated with lace or needlework motifs.

Coat Materials of Linen.

Linen is to be conspicuous as coat material this summer as well as in the realms of frocks, hats and parasols and some of the new linen models are exceedingly attractive.

Smart Little Coats.

Fine embroidered linens are being made up into smart little coats to be worn with skirts of plain material. The combination is most attractive and entirely new this season.

JAPAN'S GOSPEL OF WORK.

Wealthy Youth Devote Themselves to Useful Pursuits.

"The secret of Japan's wonderful success," said a globe trotter, "lies, perhaps, in this: Whereas, the richest and best born and most powerful of other nations' young men give themselves over to frivolity and idleness, the flower of the young men of Japan work, work, work. In the pleasure cities of the world—at Monte Carlo, in Paris, in Algiers, in Ostend, in Cairo—you will find young grand dukes from Russia, young baronets and lords from England, all gambling, motoring, skiing, yachting, dining and what not. But do you find among them—I don't mean now only, but ever—have you ever seen among them any of the young princes and earls and millionaires of Japan? No, indeed. Those young men have been working in our universities, working in our machine shops, working in our chemical laboratories—working, working.

"How well this speaks for Japan's future! What a warning it is to the rest of the nations of the world! For if this noble energy continues in the youth of Japan from the lowest to the highest one of two things will happen—either Japan will far outstrip the other nations or else the other nations' young men, too, from the lowest to the highest, will have to abandon their sports and their dissipations and turn themselves resolutely to labor for the public good."

He Meant All Right.

In connection with the annual spring exposition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which drew only the other day to so successful a close, Philadelphians are hearing a story which is almost too good to be true—though it arrives well vouched for.

According to this the young and decidedly pretty wife of one of the unsuccessful applicants for admission to the gallery's walls called upon a certain highly talented and well known member of the jury to plead her husband's cause. She was sincere; she was eloquent; the great man's heart was touched—but what could he do, for he remembered only too well the huge and glaringly colored canvas which had been turned down. At last he said:

"Madam, go back and tell your good husband that when he will send us in a picture as small and as charming as pretty and well painted, as you—"

There the story ends, with not a word as to what followed the speech. —Philadelphia Ledger.

One of the Stages.

Over in New Hope, Ark., last week the farmers of Green county held a meeting of the Educational and Co-operative association for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention to be held in Hot Springs. Among the prominent men in attendance was Gen. N. Y. Crowley of Independence, who is making the race for railroad commissioner. While the session of farmers was under way a New Hope maid with musical talents in the bud opened up a piano across the way and began that process known as cultivating the voice.

"For goodness sake," exclaimed Gen. Crowley, "what noise is that?" "Gently, General," exclaimed Will Burton of Caddo township, who had just been elected one of the delegates. "That noise is from a young lady who is having her voice cultivated."

"Cultivated, huh," said the general; "then it is evident the process of cultivation has reached the harrowing stage." —Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Italy's Industrial Advance.

Not many people in the United States are fully aware of how rapidly Italy is advancing in industrial importance. In some way northern Italy has in the last ten years shown as promising development in an industrial way as is to be found anywhere in Europe. The never-failing water supply of the snow-topped mountains is being utilized by the electrical engineers in a way which promises to convert northern Italy into a great industrial state. Nowhere in Europe is there a population better fitted to aid in an industrial development. The people are dexterous, quick to learn and industrious, and up to the present time the general wage scale compares favorably with that of any competitors which they have to meet. The result of these favorable conditions has been, for instance, the development of the silk industry at a rate which sounds like statistics of American industrial growth. —Scribner's.

Misinformation.

A member of a temperance society heard of a man in the southern part of the city whose wife, in popular parlance, "had driven him to drink." The advocate decided to call on the inebriate and his wife and to plead with him to give up drink. The evening she called she did not find the toper at home, but the temperance worker and his wife talked on other topics. At last she asked the woman if it was true that her husband was driven to drink.

"Driven to drink!" was the answer to the surprised white ribboner's question, "why, no, my man is willing to walk, no matter how far he has to go to get it." —Philadelphia Ledger.

The Question.

I. This is the cry That echoes through the wilderness of earth Through song and sorrow, day and death and birth: Why?

II. It is the high Wall of the child with all his life to face. Man's last dumb question as he reaches space: Why?

—Japan Mail.

LABOR and INDUSTRY

The Prime Stimulant.

You may talk about the uplift of a bumper brimmed with booze. You may prate about the benefit you gather from a snooze; You may gabble of the good you get from ruralistic rest. And of how you fiercely fatten on the ozone from the west. But I know a stimulation that is better than them all—

Quite the finest yet discovered on this loam-encrusted ball; There's no other sort of stimulant imparting so much of zeal. As a healthy man can gather from a good square meal.

—Baltimore American.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

The Chicago printers' union has 3,500 members.

The Women's International Union Label League holds its annual convention in Chicago in June.

The two organizations of railway car workers are negotiating on plans for consolidation, and both have called conventions to meet in Buffalo in September.

If the hopes of Boston iron molders' union 109 is realized, it will have as its guests in that city Labor day the famous marching unions of Montreal and Toronto.

James M. Lynch, president International Typographical Union—I regard the outlook for the coming year for labor unions as very bright. In our own trade I anticipate a most satisfactory year.

Lithographers' International union referendum vote has rejected the proposition to renew last year's agreement for another year. The referendum was against this action by a very substantial majority.

Fitchburg (Mass.) painters' union has secured a twenty-five cents an hour wage increase for its members. The agreement calls for the eight-hour day and preference to union men in the matter of employment.

The Star Shovel and Range works at Vincennes, Ind., recently completed at a cost of \$160,000, has closed indefinitely. One hundred men are thrown out of employment. It is said the shut-down is due to low markets produced by the combines.

John Mitchell, president United Mine Workers of America—At no time in the industrial history of our country has May 1 dawned more auspiciously, and never has it been looked forward to with less apprehension on the part of all classes of society.

A slaughter house and packing plant costing \$200,000 is to be built in Chicago by the Western Packing and Provision company. The plant will have a capacity for killing and dressing 2,000 hogs and 500 cattle a day. The yards and buildings will cover ten acres.

With plans for new buildings valued at more than \$2,000,000 filed April 27, all records of the kind for New York were broken, except in a few instances when plans for a great hotel or office building were recorded. The most expensive building reaches the figure of only \$300,000.

Gov. Donald of Colorado has signed the anti-boycott bill passed at the late session of the legislature. This measure was strongly advocated by the Citizens' alliance and was vigorously opposed by labor organizations. Violation of its provisions is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

It is estimated that dividend disbursements in May by industrial corporations amount to over \$17,300,000, against \$16,700,000 in May last year. The gain is due to a number of additions to the list and also to increases resulting from more active conditions in the industrial world.

The Greater New York Bakers' union, in consequence of the court decision declaring the ten-hour law unconstitutional, will enforce the demand through its own efforts if possible. A statement issued says "we will organize as thoroughly as possible and fight for the ten-hour day on trade union lines."

The board of governors of the New York Building Trades' Employers' association declared off the lockout which has been in force against the 10,000 members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and they resumed work after an idleness of seven months, which has involved a loss in wages to them of more than \$1,000,000.

At a meeting at Indianapolis of representatives of forty flint glass bottle manufacturers west of Pittsburgh, it was decided to enforce a summer shut down of all western flint bottle factories for ninety days, which is thirty days longer than the period stipulated in the agreement with the employers' union. Overproduction is said to be the reason for the proposed extended shut-down.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor—What labor wants is not that others should succeed, that the progress of the world should be interrupted, but that it should, in proportion to its efforts, enjoy a share commensurate with great individual progress. Labor stands for peace. That explains its existence. Unions do not cause strikes. They prevent strikes.

The domestic conditions of coal miners who are working the mines of southern Illinois counties are becoming greatly improved. Hundreds of new mines are being established and foreign railway systems are laying rails to this great source of supply. Some of the finest hoisting and mining plants of the modern day are now being located in Williamson and Saline counties, where the veins are all the way from six to twelve feet thick.

William D. Haywood and William E. Trautman, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the "Industrial Union Movement of America," have forwarded circular letters to the labor organizations throughout the country requesting contributions of money to defray the expense incident to the printing and distributing of manifestoes and literature and arrangements for holding a convention at Chicago on June 27 next.

Speaking of the actual physical work of building the Panama canal John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama commission, said that an organization had already been formed embodying a total of 8,000 men. Of this number 6,000 men are engaged in equipment and construction work and 2,000 men are engaged in policing the canal zone, and in sanitary work and in cleaning up the isthmus. This organization is being increased at the rate of 800 to 1,000 men a month.

Arthur E. Ireland, national organizer for the American Federation of Labor, was sentenced in the district court at Winfield, Kan., to six months in jail on conviction of a charge of assault on J. B. Harrity, a nonunion machinist, at Arkansas City, Kan., last July. Six months in jail was the lowest sentence the court could impose on Ireland. Ireland's motion for a new trial was overruled and his attorneys filed a new bond for him and gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court.

Suits for damages aggregating \$1,000,000 have been filed in the Colorado state and federal courts by a number of Cripple Creek mining companies against the Western Federation of Miners and its officers. The complaints are all of similar nature. They charge the defendants with unlawfully conspiring to injure the plaintiffs by preventing the mining and shipment of ore. The suits are an outcome of the strike which was ordered in the Cripple Creek district in August, 1903.

No doubt agreement evasions and subterfuges reward, more or less those indulging in them with the self-satisfaction that they got the best of the other fellow, but the practice is invidious and is simply carrying on the strife in another way that the agreement aims to get rid of. Whether indulged in by workers or employers, agreement evasion and subterfuges are not only wrong but injurious, and often cost more than the gain expected from them.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International association is taking a referendum vote on the question of holding a convention this year in June to strengthen the financial policy of the organization. The present per capita tax of twenty cents a month, of which one-half goes into a defense fund, has been found entirely inadequate to meet the growing claims on the national organization. Death benefits and general expenses have to be paid out of a tax of ten cents a month, and the plan proposes to increase the revenue, both in the defense and in the general funds.

In the clothing trades the sweatshop is simply the open shop, for the sweatshop is the small contractor with fresh immigrants, long hours, and minute division of labor, crowding into the market and underselling the shops where wages, hours and conditions are better. Such would unquestionably have been the outcome in the building trades had the unions not been able to enforce the closed shop. No amount of good will on the part of clothing manufacturers or master builders can stand against a market menaced with the product of open shops. It was through the open shop that the American born tailor was displaced by the Irish and German tailor; that the Irish and German were displaced by the Jew and by Polish women, and that the Jew is now being displaced by the Italian. In the building trades the Irish, German and American have stopped this displacement by means of the closed shop. The Jew is vainly trying to stop it, and the Scandinavian in Chicago until recently had stopped it in one branch of the clothing trade. Each displacement has substituted a race with a lower standard of living. As soon as a race begins to be Americanized and to demand a higher standard, another still lower standard comes in through the open shop. This is the history of many American industries. Whether the conditions in the clothing trade are preferable for the American nation than conditions in the building trades is a question open for differences of opinion. The differences, however, are not apparent among the workmen in these trades. The immigrant, the manufacturer, the consumer, may hold a different view, but if so, it should be understood that the question in dispute is that of the wages of those workmen. As things are, the union shop or closed shop is the wage-earners' necessary means to that end.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

QUICK RESULTS.



W. J. Hill, of Concord, N. C., Justice of the Peace, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills proved a very efficient remedy in my case. I used them for disordered kidneys and back-ache, from which I had experienced a great deal of trouble and

pain. The kidney secretions were very irregular, dark colored and full of sediment. The Pills cleared it all up and I have not had an ache in my back since taking the last dose. My health generally is improved a great deal."

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box.

The kind of success that is worth having is seldom the kind that comes to you unexpectedly.

Self-reliance is one of the progenitors of greatness.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a humming sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, or

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The mean velocity of the moon is 3,350 feet per second, a little faster than the highest speed yet given to a canon ball.

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.

Don't you know that Deafness Starch besides being absolutely superior to any other, is put up 16 ounces in package and sells at a low price, 13-ounce packages of other kinds?

Of course, things are going wrong when they don't go your way.

Lewis' "Single Binder" straight 5c cigar. The highest price 5c cigar to the dealer and the highest quality for the smoker. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

To preserve credit, do not use it much.

If you don't get the biggest and best it's your own fault. Deafness Starch is for sale everywhere and there is positively nothing to equal it in quality or quantity.

Kangaroo farming is to become an established industry in Australia.

DON'T FORGET

A large 2-oz. package Red Cross Ball Blue, only 5 cents. The Russ Company, South Bend, Ind.

A good many men tell their wives in earnest confidence of their belief in the healthfulness of housework.

Cleaned Out.

When a deep cedar becomes filled with heavy, poisonous air, it is never safe to go into it until it has been cleaned out. When your body has been poisoned with the foul residues of undigested food, it is just as necessary to clean it out. To do this pleasantly and safely take Dr. Caldwell's (laxative) Syrup Pepsin. It is a pure, scientific preparation which has no equal in the cure of constipation, headache, biliousness and stomach trouble. Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00. Money back if it fails.

A New York widow refused to erect a monument to her husband's memory because he was so forgetful in life.

Write to S. G. Warner, G. P. and T. A., Kansas City Southern Ry., Kansas City, Mo., for information concerning Free Government Homesteads, New Colony Locations, Improved farms, Mineral lands, Rice lands, and Timber lands and for copy of "Current Events" Business Opportunities, Rice book, K. C. S. Fruit Book. Cheap round trip homeseekers tickets on sale first and third Tuesdays of each month. The short line to the "Land of Fulfillment."

When a man proposes and the girl tells him that he may hope he may as well begin saving up to buy an outfit.

Seeing California.

The average eastern tourist when visiting California enters the state at Los Angeles, takes a few rides on the various radiating electric lines, huddles onto the train for San Francisco, visits the seals, and hastens north or east affirming that he has "seen California"—but has he? True, he has seen sights to which his eyes were not accustomed, eaten various fruits and vegetables strangers to his palate, and breathed the wondrous air, but to see California understandingly one must visit the mountains as well as the valleys. Probably no other section is richer in scenes noted for their beauty and grandeur, places made famous in literature than is Tuolumne county, in the Sierra Nevada foothills of California.—S. H. Smith in Sunset Magazine for May.

This from an Eastern paper, is about as near right as they ever get a Missouri "item" the other side of the Alleghneys: "The James and Younger families belong in the criminal aristocracy of the frontier and show no sign of dying out. But they have changed their habits and in the new generation have gone into law and politics. One of Jesse James' sons has hung out his attorney's shingle somewhere in Kentucky and one of the Youngers is United States marshal in the prairie dog district of Lee's Summit, Mo."